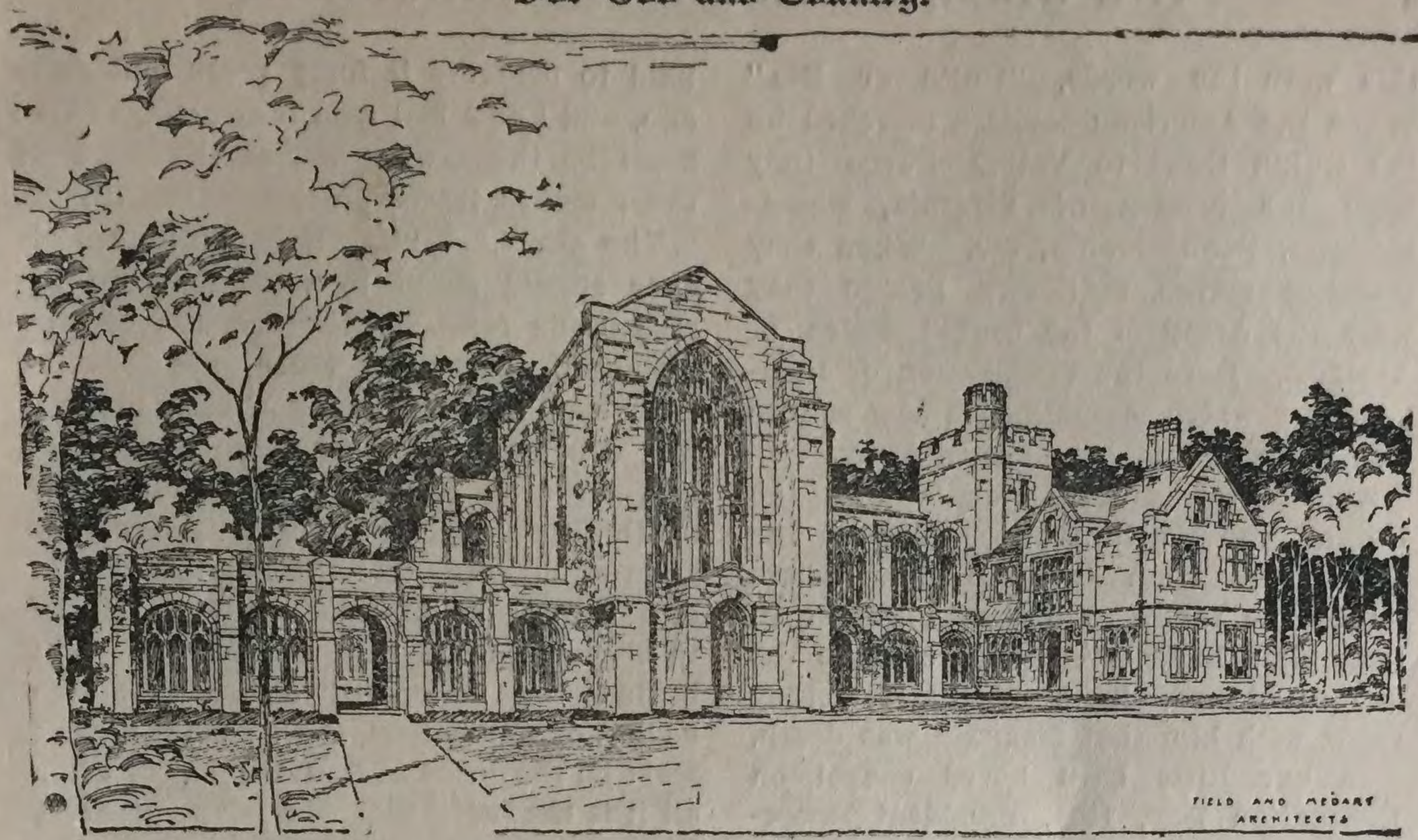
"For God and Country."



Cloister of the Colonies. Washington Memorial Chapel. Patriots' Hall. Tower and Rectory.

"No spot on earth—not the plains of Marathon, nor the passes of Sempach, nor the place of the Bastile, nor the dykes of Holland, nor the moors of England—is so sacred in the history of the struggle for human liberty as Valley Forge."

—CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY.

The Washington Chapel Chronicle

Valley Forge,

A RECORD OF RELIGION AND PATRIOTISM.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE WASHINGTON CHAPEL GUILD.

MISS EMMA W. CRAWFORD, Editor. MRS. ROBERT WOOD, Business Manager

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Memorial Day, 1909.

Memorial Day, 1909, has passed into history, but it has left an abiding mark at Valley Forge. It may seem that a wooden staff and a bunting flag are not very enduring marks upon these historic hills, but in this case they stand for something permanent. They proclaim a purpose. They are pledges of effort. Purpose and effort at Valley Forge are as potent as they were a century and more ago, and their combination spells success now as they did when Washington and his men read that message more and more clearly.

The purpose. This is plainly declared on the shield attached to the flag pole. It is the erection of a gateway to the Washington Chapel Cemetery, the gateway to be a memorial of the Defenders of the Union.

That such a memorial is fitting no one can question who knows what Valley Forge is in American life and progress. At the time of the Albany Congress, as far back as 1754, Benjamin Franklin was working for the union of the Colonies. In his Pennsylvania Gazette appeared a rude cut of a snake whose dissevered parts represented the Colonies, and under

this were the words, "Unite or Die." When the American soldiers marched up the Gulph Road to Valley Forge they were the armies of Virginia, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, etc. When they marched across Sullivan's Bridge they were the Army of the United States of America. Here the Declaration of Independence which proclaimed a new empire was realized first in a united army.

Among the first "Defenders of the Union" was Washington. Through the long years from then to now others joined the ranks to oppose whatever in their time have threatened to make the picture of Franklin a reality, for they knew with him that disunion was death.

In our little barn board chapel on Evacuation Day, 1904, President Roosevelt uttered these memorable words:

"If the men of '61 had failed in the great struggle for national unity it would have meant that the work done by Washington and his associates might almost or quite as well have been left undone. There would have been no point in commemorating what was done at Valley Forge if Gettysburg had not given us the national right to commemorate it. If we were now split up into a dozen wrangling little communities, if we lacked the power to keep away here on our continent, within our own lines, or to show ourselves a unit as against foreign aggression, then, indeed the Declaration of Independence would read like empty sound, and the Constitution would not be worth the paper upon which it was written, save as a study for antiquarians."

This truth should never be forgotten. It should be graven on the hearts of our people. The children of our land should grow up in the knowledge of it. Let us then build the gateway beyond which the soldiers of the Union will sleep in God's Acre. Let us build it to the "Defenders of the Union," that all who here tell over the price of suffering paid by the Men of Valley Forge for the blessings of national unity, may recall the price of suffering paid to preserve it forty years and more ago, and know full well that always there must be those who will at the cost of every selfish interest preserve it still.

The effort. While all patriotic Americans should count it a privilege to increase the fund for the erection of this memorial gateway, there are several groups of patriots which should make a real effort toward the accomplishment of this purpose. These are the Grand Army of the Republic, the Loyal Legion, the Sons of Veterans and the Patriotic Order of the Sons of America. Either one of these could build this monument. But behind the action of either of these bodies, or all of them, there should be and must be the effort of individuals, for after all it is the individual who is the greatest factor in all great movements.

Address by His British Majesty's Consul,

THE HON. WILFRED POWELL,

On the Occasion of the Dedication of the Lectern Erected to Commemorate Washington, the British Soldier and Lay Reader.

THE CHAPEL, AN AMERICAN WESTMINSTER.

I wish to say before beginning my address on Washington from an English point of view, how great an honour I consider has been done to me, as a representative of the British Empire, in being asked to attend at Valley Forge on Washington's Birthday to address you on this subject. It shows how much the old feelings of bitterness must have been eradicated from the minds of the two great English speaking nations, which was engendered by our former misunderstanding.

So much has been said about Washington from the American point of view that I am glad of this opportunity to speak of him from the English standpoint.

The heart of England was not in the War with America. She was at the time fighting with the half of Europe and the

troops that were sent to America to fight the Colonies did so(if we are to judge by private letters written at the time), with reluctance and only because they were ordered by their superiors to do so, which had they refused would have made them traitors to their country.

The best and foremost men of England were against the war:—Chatham, Pitt, Burke and Fox were opposed to the sending of troops and the people of England who had not the advantages in those days of telegrams and newspapers were practically unaware of what was being done to their relations on the other side of the Atlantic.

As you all know Washington was of English family, he fought for England against the French and Indians. In these wars, under the British Flag, he learned the many valuable lessons in tactics which afterwards proved so invaluable to him in his war of resistance. From General Braddock, his once beloved chief (and I use the word beloved, advisedly), he doubtless learned much that formed his character, which was one of marble like strength with ridgity of correctness. Yet, as Mr. Wistar has pointed out in the "Seven Ages of Washington," "a man that was infinitely human." Allowing for the difference in the times, his character may fairly be compared with that of Gladstone, he was a man of such pure ideals and personal dignity. Mr. Wistar says that when Washington swore on Monmouth Field at General Charles Lee, "his profanity was like the cursing of an angel out of heaven against human baseness and cowardice."

Washington owed much to his friendship with Lord Fairfax and his family and to the charming life at Belvoir, which the former quoted historian describes as "no small element in his education and refinement." His love of his religion and his belief in his God were based upon foundations of rock. We can see this young officer reading the last funeral rites over the now unknown grave of his leader, General Braddock, and the same man, who in after years prayed for divine help at this very spot (Valley Forge), was a typical English Colonial gentleman.

I have read many accounts in this country in respect to General Braddock, in some of which he is spoken of as a proud overbearing and an unpleasant man to deal with. On the other hand from accounts of him which are given by contemporaries he is spoken of as a courteous kindly man and the only difference which appears to have occurred between him and Washington, of whom he spoke in the kindest manner, was that of the method which Braddock used in fighting the Indians and Canadian Frontiersmen, but it must not be forgotten that Braddock had been educated in all the traditions of the British Army and when Washington counselled him to place his men under cover he repudiated the suggestion with scorn on the grounds that British soldiers never feared to show themselves to their enemy. The idea was fine, but it wasn't war.

Washington would never, had he had his own way, have broken altogether with the mother Country and were he here now in the flesh as he doubtless is with us in spirit this day, he would be glad to see the warmer feelings now existing between the mother and her offspring.

I have observed in many speeches made by some Americans on this day that it has appeared to them necessary to make deprecating remarks in respect to England, in order apparently to extol the name of Washington in contrast, but Washington was far too noble a character to need disparagement of the very people from whom he sprang and to whom the Americans owe the very greatness to which they have grown, to show him in his true light as one of the greatest men of that century.

The skirts of no nation are wholly clean and it is to me a sorrow when I see in the school text books which are for the education of the young American mind, such

partial statements describing the brutalities and cruelties of the British at the time of the war. There were undoubtedly wrongs on both sides. "War is hell," as your General Sherman said. Surely it is England that should feel the sore as she was the one who lost her Colonies. It is not so, however, the great Empire lesson that we learned from you has been of infinite advantage to us. Without the thrashing that the American Colonies gave us Great Britain would have hardly built up the great Empire she has. We Britishers indeed owe much to Washington, but do you owe nothing to England? I think you do. It is hardly necessary for me to show you what you do owe to England, I leave that to history and to the integrity of your own hearts.

I would like to read to you a short extract from a little book of English history which was formerly used to teach our English children in the infant schols. I wish to read it in order to show you the different feeling that there is in England in regard to the War of the Revolution to that which exists in most of the school books of this Country:

George III.

"In the eighteenth century there were born two boys, both of whom were christened George, in the lands ruled by English Kings. One was born of German parents; he married a German wife and all his life he was German in his ideas. He was George, the grandson of George II, who came to the British throne in 1760. The other boy was born in the British colonies in America. He was of good English family; he had a good English education, he became a gallant officer in the British army, and he was all his life full of the English ideas of liberty, independence and self-government. The name of this George was Washington. He was the greatest Englishman born in the eighteenth century and he was not the less an Englishman because he was born in the British colonies of America."

"The two boys grew up to be men. The German George was King of Britain, the English George was one of his loyal American subjects. The King, who was obstinate and proud and who had Ministers who were false to English ideas of liberty said that they would compel the American colonists to pay taxes without asking their consent. Now to make a man pay taxes without his leave is tyranny. The German George said he would make the Americans pay. Britain was strong. The American colonists were only a handful of wretched farmers. He would send his army and make them pay. But the English George, whom we know as Washington and most of the other British subjects in the American colonies, said that they were too true to English liberty to pay taxes to which they had not consented. So when the King sent them taxed tea they threw the tea into Boston Harbour and when he sent his soldiers they stood up against them and fought them. At first they were beaten. But they were true English, these American English; they did not know when they were beaten. They went on fighting against all the King's armies, and often defeated them."

"Then the German King George sent over to Germany and brought German troops to fight against the Americans, who had only asked to live free as their English ancestors had done, to make their own laws and levy their own taxes."

"The English in England obeyed their stubborn King George, although all their ablest and wisest statesmen, Chatham, Pitt, Fox and Burke were oposed to the war. At last the German George was beaten and the English principles triumphed when George Washington became the first President of the American Republic. But we lost America and America lost Britain."

This English school book tells the unvarnished truth and I think there is much, on the other hand, that might with benefit be eliminated from the historical text books used in your schools. Let us

have the truth by all means, but without one sided animosity and bitterness.

I will now conclude, but before doing so, I would venture to make a suggestion, and I make it with all respect and humility as one coming from an outsider. Why should not this Memorial Chapel become the nucleus of a Valhalla, a Pantheon or a Westminster Abbey, where the monuments and tombs of the heroes and great men of the United States should find a home? What place more suitable for this purpose than the spot which is truly the cradle of the United States of America and which should become the mecca of this great Republic.

The Speaker of the House and a Committee of Congress at Valley Forge.

For the first time since 1778 a Committee from Congress visited Valley Forge on Friday, May 28. Like the first Committee this was a Committee of investigation. Its presence at Valley Forge was due to the Honorable Irving P. Wanger, who is working so zealously to secure for Valley Forge the memorial arches desired by the Valley Forge Park Commission. He felt that the strongest argument for the action of Congress would be the personal knowledge of those who would have the greatest influence in determining the policy of the Government, and therefore prevailed upon the Speaker of the House of Representatives to join the Committee on Library in the pilgrimage.

After a reception in the Court House at Norristown the party proceeded in automobiles to Mill Grove Farm, the home of Audubon, and thence to the Chapel. Here Mr. Frank Quigg, the treasurer, received the party, and he and Mr. Burk showed the distinguished visitors the Museum, the Chapel, with its memorials, and the "Cloister of the Colonies," in all of which there was great interest taken.

The next stop was at the Headquarters. After inspecting this precious heritage of the American people, the party traversed the splendid boulevards. The Valley Forge Park was a surprise to the visitors, who had not expected such scenes of beauty. The Park was a strong argument for recognition by Congress.

After a short halt at the King-of-Prussia Inn, the party went to the Merion Cricket Club for luncheon, as the guests of Mr. Wanger. The Rev. Mr. Burk asked the blessing and at the close of the luncheon speeches were made by Speaker Cannon, Mr. Thomas, of North Carolina, Mr. Hamilton, of Michigan, Dr. Brumbaugh, of the Valley Forge Park Commission, General Bingham, Ex-Governor Pennypacker, and Mr. Butler.

The day was a memorable one, and Mr. Wanger in planning it and carrying out his plans so successfully, has done a great work for Valley Forge even if Congress fail to make the appropriation. Mr. Wanger was able to call together a large number of men of distinction to unite in an effort to give honor to Valley Forge, and that work is not in vain.

A Valley Forge Deed.

Gilbert Rodman Fox, Esquire, of Norristown, has presented to the Museum a most important document relating to Valley Forge. It is a large parchment deed for the Valley Forge, given by Joseph Potts and wife to Ralph Peacock. Its date is July 12, 1806. It is from such deeds that the most authentic information about Valley Forge is to be gained, and therefore in a future number of the Chronicle we will print the deed in full.

Miss Henrietta E. Ronaldson, of Philadelphia, has given the following notes of the Confederate States of America: Five Dollars, Ten Dollars, Twenty Dollars, Fifty Dollars, three One Hundred Dollars, and Five Hundred Dollars.

[Norristown Daily Herald, June 1, 1909.]

Memorial Day at Valley Forge.

Interesting Exercises Around Washington Chapel.

The Memorial Day exercises at Valley Forge were most interesting, including a presentation in the Valley Forge Museum of American History, a flag-raising, and a memorial service in the Chapel.

Miss Mary A. Hipple, the teacher of the Camp School, is endeavoring to teach patriotism, and along this line planned to give a pewter platter, more than a hundred years old, to the Museum in the name of the school. This was formally done yesterday morning in the presence of a large number of persons. The Rev. Mr. Burk accepted the gift, and responded to Miss Hipple's speech in warm words of appreciation, calling attention to the fact that this is the first gift made by the school children of America to this museum.

After the ceremonies in the museum the school children, the vested choirs of the Chapel and All Saints' Church, Washington Camp, 150, Patriotic Order Sons of America, acting as a flag guard, the orator of the day and clergy, marched through the woods to the large flag staff which had been erected at the entrance to the Washington Chapel Cemetery. Here the prayers were offered by the Rev. Francis T. H. Finn, and while the flag was raised by the members of the Sons of America the choirs and all present united in singing America. The Rev. Mr. Burk introduced Comrade William J. Wells, the representative of the Grand Army of the Republic, as the speaker of the day.

Mr. Wells made an address full of historic interest, in which he traced the progress of the Revolution and its successful termination, and then told of the defence of that which had been gained at such a great cost. He paid a glowing tribute to the American soldier, to his work on the field of battle and in the paths of peace.

On the flag pole there has been placed a shield with the following inscription:

"On this site will be erected the gateway to the Washington Chapel Cemetery as a memorial of the Defenders of the Union."

A handsome design has been prepared for this memorial and it is hoped that those who desire to have the soldiers of the Republic honored at Valley Forge will contribute toward this memorial. The Rev. Mr. Burk will receive contributions for this purpose.

The baseball nine of the Boys' Club of St. John's met the Bartram Club nine of the Chapel during the afternoon, and a well contested game was played, resulting in the advantage of the Valley Forge boys.

At three o'clock a memorial service was held in the Chapel in which the Rev. Mr. Fiske, the Rev. Mr. Finn and the Rev. Mr. Burk took part, the latter delivering the address. Wreaths of oak leaves were placed on the various memorials in the Chapel, including each of the "Pews of the Patriots." The choristers and clergy marched from the Chapel to the Waterman monument, where again America was sung as the wreath sent by the Colonial Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, was placed on the base of the shaft. The service ended with the benediction by the Rev. Mr. Fiske.

The British Consul's Address.

The Honorable Wilfred Powell made an ex tempore address at the dedication of the memorial lectern, and unfortunately there were no stenographers present. He has however written the address from memory and we are grateful to him for this added labor for Valley Forge as we are sure our readers will be. His thought of the Washington Memorial Chapel as an American Wesminster is a beautiful idea, and one that is inspired by the noblest patriotism. Every memorial placed here helps to make real the British Consuls dream of this shrine of patriotism.

Pews of the Patriots.

The Colonel Clement Biddle Pew is now in place in the Chapel, being the tenth pew to adorn this House of God. Through the efforts of Mrs. A. A. Blair, of Philadelphia, a great granddaughter of this noted patriot, the other great grandchildren were interested and a new point of historic interest has been given to the Chapel. Mrs. Blair gave her personal attention to the work and the result is a memorial worthy of Colonel Biddle.

The following are the inscriptions on the pew:

To the Glory of God
and in Memory of
Colonel Clement Biddle
Born May 10, 1740.
Died July 14, 1814.
This pew is given by his
Great-grandchildren.

—

Signer of the Non-Importation
Resolutions, 1765.
Member of the Pennsylvania
Constitutional Convention, 1776.
Deputy Quarter-Master General
Continental Army, 1777.
Quarter-Master General
of Pennsylvania, 1781.
Member of
Constitutional Convention, 1787.

The Reverend Robert Blackwell Pew, the Major-General James Potter Pew, and Colonel James Nixon Pew are made, but are awaiting the arms. It is hoped that these pews can be in place before July 4th.

The Dedication of the Massachusetts Bay will take place on Evacuation Day, June 19, at 11.15 a. m. The Bay, which is the gift of the Massachusetts Society, Sons of the American Revolution, will be formally presented by Mr. Charles French Read. The address will be made by the Chaplain of the Society, the Reverend Lewis Wilder Hicks.

The Lilla S. Pechin Stamp Collection.

Miss Lilla S. Pechin, of Philadelphia, whose gifts to the Chapel and Museum have from time to time been recorded in these columns, has given a very valuable collection of postage stamps. It includes more than 4400 stamps, many of them extremely rare. The catalogue value of the collection exceeds $2500. For the present Miss Pechin will retain the collection in order to complete certain subordinate collections.

Such a gift as this is a great encouragement to all interested in our work for Valley Forge, and is an evidence that the Valley Forge Museum of American History has a great future assured. In this country there are many private collections of historic objects, gathered through many years with great labor and expense. Their owners know that sooner or later these collections will be scattered unless they are placed in some museum. As the Valley Forge Museum is better known and its purpose better understood these collections will be given a permanent place where they will be cared for and where their educational value will be enhanced by their surroundings.

Saturday, June 26th, has been selected for the picnic of the Sunday Schools of the Parish. The members and friends of the three schools, All Saints', Washington Memorial Chapel, and the Auxiliary School at King-of-Prussia, will meet in the Chapel Grove at 10 o'clock. There will be games and sports before and after the luncheon. All will unite in a family luncheon. At the close of the day there will be a drive over the boulevards.

The regular monthly meeting of the Guild was held at the Patterson Place, Port Kennedy, on Wednesday, June 2d. The most important business before the meeting was the completion of the plans for the entertainment of June 12th.

Memorial Gateway in Honor of the Defenders of the Union.
Entrance to the Washington Chapel Cemetery.

Designed by Mr. Milton B. Medary, Jr.

Washington Memorial Chapel,
Valley Forge, Pa.

THE REV. W. HERBERT BURK
MINISTER IN CHARGE,
ALL SAINTS RECTORY, NORRISTOWN.

THE REV. FRANCIS T. H. FINN
ASSISTANT,
PORT KENNEDY.

Mr. Frank Quigg, Treasurer,
Port Kennedy, Pa.

Mr. Leslie Jefferis,
Treasurer of the Building Fund,
Bridgeport, Pa.

William Rumford, Sexton.

Sundays.

2.30 P. M. Sunday School and Bible Classes.

3.45 P. M. Service and Sermon.

Second Sunday of the month, 10.30 A. M. Service, Sermon and Holy Communion.

Stewart Fund Hall
Sundays.

10.00 A. M. Sunday School and Bible Classes.

11.00 A. M. Service and Sermon.

Calendar.

JUNE.

17. 6 to 10 p. m., Strawberry Festival in Stewart Fund Hall, King-of-Prussit.
19. 11.15 a. m., Dedication of the Massachusetts Bay in the "Cloister of the Colonies."
20. Second Sunday after Trinity.
24. St. John Baptist's Day. 10 a. m., Holy Communion.
25. Picnic of the Sunday Schools of All Saints' Parish in the Chapel Grove.
27. Third Sunday after Trinity.
29. Saint Peter's Day. 10 a. m., Holy Communion.

JULY.

4. Fourth Sunday after Trinity. Independence Day.
11. Fifth Sunday after Trinity.

The annual meeting of the Women's Auxiliary to the Convocation of Norristown was held at the chapel on Wednesday, May 19th. Service was held at eleven o'clock, at which Mr. Burk gave the address. After luncheon the business meeting was held. The attendance was very good and the treasurer's report encouraging. Full returns of the special offering for the chapel were not in; but about forty dollars was the final amount.

The Dean of the Convocation made some very helpful and excellent suggestions for the further and larger development of the work of the Auxiliary. After adjournment Rev. W. Herbert Burk took a coach load to the historic points of interest.

That threatening clouds and a steady down-pour cannot daunt the indominatable spirit of '77-'78 which actuates the Guild of the Chapel was decidedly proven on Saturday, June 5th, when they held their "Afternoon in a Country Village" on the Patterson lawn, Port Kennedy, connected with the Park and Headquarters.

The committees did their work faithfully, and in spite of weather everything went off finely. About ninety dollars will be realized. A very enjoyable and clever little play was given by some young people of All Saints' Church, Norristown. Mrs. Pfeifer, of Norristown, made a great success with her "palm reading." Mr. C. Colket Wilson had his automobile there and took sight seeing parties over the Park. Boys in Colonial costume and girls in gypsy garb added to the festivity of the scene. All this was made possible by the very generous offer of Mr. Frank Quigg, of the Patterson grounds and residence. The Guild can not express its appreciation of the hundred and one things which he did to make its undertaking a success.

A special meeting of the Guild was called on Monday morning, June 4th, to take action regarding the luncheon on June 19th for the guests at the Chapel.

[Norristown Daily Herald,, June 7, 1909.]

Transatlantic Society.

Visited Valley Forge Saturday Afternoon

One hundred and fifty members of the Transatlantic Society met on Saturday afternoon in the Washington Memorial Chapel, Valley Forge. The Rt. Rev. Alexander Mackay-Smith, D. D., the President of the Society, presided, and addresses were made by the Hon. William Plumer Potter, Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and the Rev. W. Herbert Burk, Minister in Charge of the Washington Memorial Chapel. The Rev. Floyd W. Tompkins, S. T. D., was to have made an address, but was unable to be present.

Peace by arbitration was the theme of Justice Potter's able address and he made a strong appeal to the Transatlantic Society to do its utmost to further this international effort toward the elimination of war from the controversies between nations. Mr. Burk's address was on the meaning of Valley Forge and the purpose of the Washington Memorial Chapel, which he declared was not for the exploitation of war but for the firmer establishment of peace. Already there is in the Chapel a monument to a British soldier, the Wood-Washington lectern, commemorating Washington's service as a British soldier, and especially the fact that he officiated at the burial of General Braddock. The DeKalb and Steuben Bays in the "Porch of the Allies" will be built by the German-American Alliance, and the entrance arch will be a memorial of Lafayette.

A reception was to have been held in the grove, but on account of the storm a luncheon was served in the parish house. After inspecting the Museum of American History and the memorials of the heroes of the Revolution already placed in the Chapel the party was taken over the Valley Forge Park by Mr. Burk. The Reception Committee consisted of Mrs. L. Webster Fox, chairman; Mrs. Wilfred Powell, Mrs. A. M. Starr, Mrs. J. Gray Bolton, Mrs. Emil Guenther, Mrs. Alex. Mackay-Smith, Mrs. Travis Cochran, Mrs. J. William White, Mrs. J. Ernest Smith, Mrs. Richard Peters, Mrs. Henry Norris, Mrs. Byron P. Moulton, Mrs. Joseph R. Wilson, Mrs. John M. Oakley, Mrs. Arthur H. Lea, Mrs. Florence Fox, Mrs. Thomas Roberts, Mrs. Geo. Wharton Pepper, Mrs. Murray Shipley, Mrs. E. O. Shakespeare, Mrs. Henry S. Jeanes, Mrs. Charles Wheeler, Miss M. Carey Thomas, Mrs. W. H. Walbaum.

Officers.—President, Rt. Rev. Alexander Mackay-Smith, D. D.; 1st Vice President, Austin Heckscher; 2d Vice President, Emil Guenther; Treasurer and Secretary, Theo. C. Knauff.

Governors.—C. J. Bartlett, Rev. J. Gray Bolton, Mrs. Travis Cochran, John H. Converse, Wm. T. Elliott, Mrs. L. Webster Fox, Rev. Dr. L. Y. Graham, Rev. C. A. R. Janvier, Wm. W. Lucas, George P. Morgan, Mrs. John M. Oakley, John Pitcairn, J. Ernest Smith, Thomas W. Sparks, Rev. Dr. Floyd W. Tomkins, Alexander Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Charles Wheeler, Alfred R. Wiggan, Joseph R. Wilson, Wm. D. Winsor, David H. Wright.

The Convocation of Norristown.

The Convocation of Norristown which supports the missionary work at Valley Forge met in Holy Trinity Memorial Church, Ambler, May 27. Its appreciation of the successful work carried on in the mission was shown by its increasing the annual appropriation from $625 to $675. This is very gratifying to those who are helping bear the burden of this effort, and the action of the Convocation is an encouragement to greater endeavor.

William Drayton, Esquire, offered a resolution calling the attention of the Board of Missions to its recommendation that the Washington Memorial Chapel should be completed to mark the 125th anniversary of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, and requesting the Board to appropriate out of the funds at its disposal

sufficient money to carry out the recommendation contained in its annual report to the Convention. The motion was unanimously carried, supported as it was by Mr. Drayton's address. It is felt by very many that no time should be lost in the completion of the Chapel which has become such a power for good not only in the surrounding community, but throughout the land. The action of the Convocation of Norristown is a step in the right direction, and all interested in the work at Valley Forge are grateful to Mr. Drayton for his efforts in its behalf.

THE PATRIOTS' HALL.

The Founders' Certificates.

Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, D. A. R., Indianapolis, Ind.	$5 00
Fort Greene Chapter, D. A. R., Brooklyn, N. Y.	5 00
Susy E. Wood, Mount Vernon, N. Y.	1 00
Minnisink Chapter, D. A. R., Goshen, N. Y.	5 00
Jane S. Ladd Weed, New Albany, Pa.	1 00
Mrs. Austin Speed, Louisville, Ky.	1.00
Mrs. Robert M. Kelly, Louisville, Ky.	1 00
Members of Fincastle Chapter, D. A. R., Louisville, Ky.	1 50
Saratoga Chapter, D. A. R., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	5 00
Eleanor Jessica Burk, Philadelphia, Pa.	1 00
Quaker City Chapter, D. A. R., Philadelphia, Pa.	5 00
Fanny M. Potter, Omaha, Neb.	1 00
Melissa Wesh, Norristown, Pa.	1 00
Emma Louise Burk, Philadelphia, Pa.	1 00
Deo-on-go-wa Chapter, D. A. R., Batavia, N. Y.	5 00
Mrs. John Holley Bradish, Batavia, N. Y.	1 00
Arkansas Valley Chapter, D. A. R., Pueblo, Colo	$5.00
Henrietta C. Lay, Batavia, N. Y.	1.00
Lady Washington Chapter D. A. R. Houston, Texas	$5 00
Aloha Chapter, D. A. R., Honolulu, T. H.	5 00
	$56 50
Previously reported	482 00
	$538 50

Note. Colorado Society, D. A. R., reported in the last number, should have been Colorado Chapter, D. A. R., Denver, Colorado. This Chapter gave $25.00.

A VALLEY FORGE ORDERLY BOOK.

Printed by Courtesy of Its late Owner, Mr. George Clifford Thomas.

Head Quarters Valley Forge January 6th, 1778.

Major Genl Green
Brigadier Genl.....Poor
Field Officers.....Col. Gray, Major Varoon
Brigade Major.....Alden.....

The difficulty of procureing forrage for such horses as must Necessarily be detained for the Common purposes of the Camp Obliges the Commander in Chief to call upon The Genl officers & Command officers of Regiements; to see that no officers under their Respective Commands (except those who are allowed forrage by Congress)—And even to them it is Recommended to part with Their Horses if they can does under any pretence Whatever Keep a Horse in Camp, The plea of doing it at their Own expence will not be admitted as the Evil Thereby will not be Remidied. A Strict Compliance With this order is expected from every officer.—

The Qr. M. Gl. is without delay to send for the Iron Ovens provided by Mr. Erskin and deliver one to each Brigade. he will Know at Head Quarters where they Now Lay.—The Genl in Riding thro the Encampment Observing that many Hutts were cover'd with Tents whilst Chimneys were Building to others Again Repeats His orders to

have the Tents deliver'd up the moment The Hutts are or can be Compleated to the doing of wch He will only allow this week, and he expects from the Genl Officers Commanding the Wings & the Second line, That they will put this into a Train of execution and se That the order is Complyed with.—The Spirits which the Commander in Chief ordered to be Seiz'd may be deliv'd By the Commissary, to the officers in due proportion.—Colo Daves who was nearly Ruined by the Enemy complains That the Remains of his Buildings are likely to be distroyd By this army.—The Commander in Chief Positively Forbeds The least Injury to be done to the Walls & Chimneys of Colo. Dewins Buildings; And as divers Iron plates have been Taken from thence the Commanding officers of Corps are immediately to Inspect all the Hutts in their Regiements And make Return to the Qr Mr Genl of all they can find And the Names of the persons in whose Possession they are found, that they may be Restored when demanded.—The Regiemental Surgions are Immediately to make Return to Doct Cockren Surgion Genl of all the men In the Regiements who have not had the small pox they Will also call on Docr Cockran for what Sulpher they need for the use of their Regits.—At a Genl Court Martial held on the 2d Inst in Genl Varnams Brigade of which Major Ward was president. Ensign Benjn Arnold of Colo Angells Regiement Charg'd with Getting drunk and behaveing in a disorderly & unsoldierlike manner in Camp on the 6th Decr Refusing to return To his quarters when ordered by the Colo Sending him for Answer, that he would go when he pleased & not before. And also with Refuseing to do his duty when Regularly warned and threatning to leave the service, whither he could get a discharge or not. —On the 24th of the Month Was tryed and adjudged Guilty of the Whole and by the Court Unanimously sentenced to be Cashiered with Infamy to be rendered ever hereafter Incapable of holding A Commission in the Continental service and that it Shall be Accounted Scandilous for an officer to hold A friendly Correspondence with him.—

The Commander in Chief Approves the Sentence and orders It to be executed.—At a Genl Court Martial Held in Genl Weedens Brigade on the 4th Inst Whereof Lt. Colo Simms was president—John Rilley a Soldier in the 2nd Virginia Regiement Charged With Deserting from the Guard and takeing with him Two Prisoners in Irons was Tryed found Guilty of the Crime whereof he was Charged & therefore Sentenced To suffer death.—The Commander in Chief Approves The Sentence and orders it to be put in Execution next Friday at 10 OClock in the forenoon near the Grand Parade.—

Head Quars Valley Forge
Jany 7th, 1778.

Major Genl....for Tomorrow.....Lord Starling
Brigadier..... do ..... Patterson
Field Officers.....Lt. Colº. Star.. ..Major Megses
Brigadier Major..... ....Minnis

Four days fresh provision are to be Issued to the Troops fourthwith.— The Q. M. G. is to apply to the Adjutant General, for a Fatague party and Cause all Dead Horses in and about the Camp and all offell to be Buried, after which each division Quarter Master Is to see this Regularly Performed Onece a Week in & Near their Own divisions.—The officers Commanding Divisions are Required to Know if this order is Complyed with—The Depy Clothier Genl desires those Brigade Qr. Mrs and officers who lately drew the Clothing at White Marsh for the Brigades & have not yet Given in the Regiemental Receipt for their proportion Produce them to him Immediately.—He also Requests All persons haveing Private Accts with him to call And Settle the same.——